

## WANTS U. S. CONVICTS TO AID FAMILIES

Attorney-General Gregory Is  
Planning to Pay for  
Prison Work.

## TO MAKE ARMY SUPPLIES

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Attorney-General Gregory has a plan for establishing a cooperative system in Federal prisons by which prisoners may be enabled to aid in the support of their families. Mr. Gregory announced on his return to-day from the Atlanta penitentiary, where he has been on a visit of inspection for the last five days, that his plan is fairly definite and that he intends soon to visit the Leavenworth penitentiary to work out other details.

"I have been working on a plan which I hope to have perfected in a short time which will result in a cooperative system among the Federal prisoners in so far as the results of their labor are concerned," said Mr. Gregory. "My particular effort has been to inaugurate a system in the Federal penitentiaries which will provide punishment for the criminals, but which will not work to the detriment of their families."

"With this end in view, I believe that the men confined behind prison walls can be put to work upon materials that are used in large quantities by the United States Government. I believe they can be taught to turn out boots, shoes, tents and other articles in general use by the army and navy. A certain portion of the amount paid the men by the Government for such work could be turned over to their families each month. While it is true the amount would not be large, it would, nevertheless, be sufficient to relieve to some extent the families of those incarcerated."

The Attorney-General said that he could not see any legal objection to this system being put into effect in the Federal prisons.

"Whatever is manufactured by the convicts," he said, "would be used solely by the Government and would not come into competition with free labor, which supplies the open market."

## NO RIGGS BANK DECISION.

Court Will Not Make Announcement Until Autumn.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Justice Mc Coy of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia reserved his decision in the Riggs Bank case for the present term of court and will not hand it down until next September or October. The case grew out of the bill filed by the bank against the Treasury department of an injunction against the Treasury officers of the charges of persecution and malice, but reserved opinion as to the legality of the penalties sought to be imposed by the Comptroller of the Treasury, John Skilton Williams.

The bank alleged that Williams and the Secretary of the Treasury had deliberately set out to persecute the bank for purposes of revenge. The court acquiesced the Treasury officers of the charges of persecution and malice, but reserved opinion as to the legality of the penalties sought to be imposed by the Comptroller, amounting to \$5,000.

Two questions are before the court, one made by the Government to dismiss the bill filed by the bank for an injunction; the other by the bank to have a permanent injunction granted against the collection of the penalties.

## HEAVY SUES FOR \$1,094,860.

Inventor Alleges Associates Kept Profits in Stock Sale.

A suit for \$1,094,860 damages based on a stock transaction was filed in the United States District Court yesterday by John A. Heany, inventor of the Heany lamp and other electrical devices, against William C. Durant, a director and former vice-president of the General Motors Company, Nathan Hoffheimer and Curtis B. Hathaway, whom Heany accuses of having deceived him in connection with the transfer of the stock of the Heany Lamp Company to the General Motors Company.

The defendants, according to Heany, induced him to join them in forming the Heany Lamp Company, with a capital of \$200,000. Heany says that he got 750 shares of preferred and 3,708 of common stock, but that the Heany enterprise was acquired by the General Motors Company he did not get his full share of the proceeds of the transaction. Heany lives in York, Pa. He was indicted several years ago in a patent case when he attempted to prove that he had invented the filament used in the tungsten lamp, which was put on the market by the General Electric Company. His lawyer, Henry E. Everding of Philadelphia, indicated that the case was a fraud and was sent to jail for three years.

## BAD HEALTH SAVES SWINDLER.

Gets Only One Year and \$200 Fine for \$500,000 Fraud.

David Essacson, head of the Kalos Manufacturing Company of this city and Boston, was sentenced by Judge Gordon Russell in the United States District Court yesterday to one year in Atlanta penitentiary and fined \$200 for defrauding men and women of moderate means who wished to increase their income by the making of the Kalos photographic medallions at home.

Essacson is said to have made more than \$500,000 through his scheme of giving applicants lessons in the art of medallion making and selling them out at fancy prices on the understanding that the Kalos company would pay 50 cents for every medallion that they made successfully.

In an effort to save his client from a prison sentence Judge Gordon Russell put a physician on the stand to swear that the convicted man was in precarious health and would probably be injured by a term in the penitentiary.

Beck hits interstate board.

Assails Usurpation of Legislative and Executive Powers.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 29.—Alleging that the trend of American government to-day is wholly in the direction of bureaucracy James M. Beck of New York, formerly Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, to-night closed an address before the twenty-first annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. He denounced the assumption of legislative, judicial, and executive powers by the Federal Railroad Commission, and predicted that unless such radical socialist tendencies are checked a popular demand for a national dictator might arise.

The natural tendency for each nation to give an exaggerated importance to its own struggles for liberty and progress was deplored by Mr. Beck.

## LETTERS OF GROUT USED AGAINST HIM

Show He Was Trying to Keep  
David A. Sullivan From Being  
Forced to Wall.

## BANKS AIDED EACH OTHER

Letters written by Edward M. Grout were read into evidence at his trial yesterday in order to show that he was thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the now defunct Union Bank of Brooklyn and therefore committed perjury when he swore to the false bank report of March 25, 1910.

Incidentally these letters show that Mr. Grout was doing his level best in the winter of 1909 and 1910 to prevent the Home Bank, since absorbed by the Peoples Trust Company, from forcing David A. Sullivan into bankruptcy.

"Bankruptcy for Mr. Sullivan now would adversely affect the possibility of five banks—the Mercantile National, the Merchants Exchange, the Northern, the Union and the Home"—wrote Mr. Grout. "As we have tried to help you in the Ashford and the Clarendon matters," he continued, "I think you ought to grant our request in this."

The request was granted by the Home Bank, whose fortunes were bound up in those of the Union, as District Attorney Cropper had just shown; the suits begun by the Home Bank were deferred or discontinued and Sullivan continued to owe that institution more than \$100,000 when he was convicted a year or later of grand larceny from the old Mechanics and Traders Bank, of which he was president before it collapsed the first time and reopened as the Union.

Testimony immediately preceding this indicated that the Home Bank and the Union Bank were existing about this time merely by mutual assistance and assistance. The Home Bank, with capital and surplus of \$150,000, held as collateral Union Bank notes whose par value exceeded the entire capital and surplus of the smaller institution by \$50,000. At the same time the Union Bank was carrying a heavy load of Home Bank stock.

Mr. Cropper holds that the stock of both banks was almost worthless and that each institution was enabled to stand only as it leaned against the other. To embarrass one would cause the other to collapse. It was for this reason, he holds, that the Home Bank agreed not to wipe out through bankruptcy proceedings the paper assets which Sullivan had scattered about Brooklyn and Manhattan.

The trial will go on to-day.

## APPEAL GRANTED ON STOCK EXCHANGE TAX

Institution Alleges That It  
Has Been Overassessed  
\$1,369,604.

Supreme Court Justice Shearn granted a writ of certiorari yesterday to review the proceedings of the Commissioners of Taxes in assessing the property of the New York Stock Exchange for 1915 at \$4,500,000 for the land and \$5,300,000 for both the land and building. The Stock Exchange contends that the property has been overassessed \$1,369,604 and says that since the building was erected the taxes have increased from \$58,000 to \$92,000.

Martin Saxe, counsel for the exchange, argued that at least a temporary reduction for the present year should be made because "this magnificent building, one of the city's beauty spots, has been closed four months because of the war." Commissioner Mulen retorted that on the same theory the delinquent dealer was entitled to a reduction, but Mr. Saxe insisted that there was no similarity because people were not eating just the same.

The effect of the war on the Stock Exchange was shown by the fact that in 1910 there were sold 164,000,000 shares of stock, while in 1914 only 45,900,000 changed hands.

## NASHVILLE RECALL PROBABLE.

Petitions to Remove Officers Get  
1,000 Signers First Day.

NASHVILLE, June 29.—The recall petition to remove the Mayor and City Commissioners under the City Hall campaign, which was put on the market by the General Electric Company, has today received more than 1,000 signatures.

A light vote having been cast in the last Mayoralty contest, only 1,800 names are required, which will probably be reached by to-morrow night. The petition will lie for thirty days before an election takes place for a contest of candidates with removed officials. For fear of legal complications there is an additional plan to remove the same officials by the next session of the last General Assembly and fashioned after the noted Kansas act.

## Cashier Allen Goes to Prison.

Frank W. Allen, for twenty-five years cashier for the Swan & Finch Company, a former subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, at 151 Maiden lane, was sent to prison for from one to five years yesterday by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions. He had pleaded guilty to stealing \$57,795 of the firm's money. Allen, who is 52 years old, lives at Arlington, N. J.

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